A Former Officer in Our Army and Two Ameriean Physicians Tell of the Efficiency with Which the Patriots Conduct Their Civil Government and Military Administration.

COMMITTEE ON THE WAR.

Comparatively little of the information elicited at the hearings before the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations in June and July as to the condition of Cuba has come before the public. One reason is, apparent Ay, that it was doubted by the committee's mem-bers whether the reformation which some of the questions were intended to bring out ought to be made public, in view of its possibly embarassing effect upon the Cuban cause, as is to be seen in the report of the testimony. There is a good deal of matter of interest in the testimony given by Capt, William D. Smith, notably for those who may have lingering doubts as to the reality of the warfare which the insurgents are carrying on, or as to the actual, effective administration of a civil government by them.

Capt. Smith's story, brought out by question and answer under oath, will have, in the minds of some people, an additional value, because Capt. Smith is neither a newspaper correspondent nor a Cuban, but an American who served five years in the United States Army, which he entered as an enlisted man. He rose to the rank of first Sergeant. He afterward passed an examination for a commission, and at the request of his company commander he was appointed. He served in Troop F. Fourth Cavalry, on the frontier when Fred Grant, now the Colonel, and lately the Police Commissioner, was First Lieutenant of the troop. Capt. Smith is 42 years old, but has had only ten birthdays, as he was born on Feb. 29. He resigned from the army in to the time he went to Cuba in April, 1896, he had practised law, having read law under Senator Edmunds and been graduated from the

Harvard Law School. He was in Cuba a year. He went there to join the insurgents. For the first two months he was with Gen. Swarra in the province of Camaguey. He was commissioned a Captain in October, and recommended for appointment as a Commandante, corresponding in rank with a United States Major, just before he came away. CAPT. SMITH'S STORY.

In the middle of June, 1896, Capt. Smith foined Gen. Gomez at Saratoga during the fight. It was one of the battles, he said, in which Gomez gave the Spaniards so thorough a thrashing that they never denied their defeat. It lasted two days, yet the Cuban loss was only 68 killed and 110 wounded. The exact Spanish loss was not known to Capt, Smith, but he saw, he said. 180 bodies dug up and counted. It is necessary there, he said, to bury a man almost as soon as he drops, or there is no staying in the neighbor-The only way the Cubans have of learning the Spanish loss is by digging up the bodies. This they always do, the Captain said, reburying the bodies at once.

The Captain testified that he had a record of forty-two engagements be had been in with Gomez, besides little skirmishes which he did not count. "Where they outnumber you," he "it is a dash and a few shots and get out of the way."

There were 242 engagements, the witness said, where Gen, Gomez had stood his ground and camped on the ground of the Spaniards, the last of these engagements taking place just a few days before the witness left Cuba, when Gomez and Weyler met for the first time. This was at La Reforma, a cattle range, the most beautiful place, the witness said, in his estimation, in La Villias. It is the favorite camping ground of Gen. Gomez, because his son was born there. This battle wound up, Smith said, as had most others in which Gomez figured; Gomez camped on the battle ground, Weyler having withdrawn his troops and gone to Puerto Principe, Gomez had 1,500 or 2,000 troops and Weyler 20,000. The witness said he was trying to be exact as to figures and not to overest

THE ONLY WAY THE SPANISH WILL FIGHT.

Capt. Smith said that the way of fighting in Cuba required an explanation. "It seems," said he. "ridiculous that 1,500 men would stand and fight 20,000; but the Spaniards always march in a column of 1,000 men and one cannon. These 20,000 men were all in the field at one time, but not, of course, in a mass. They were in columns. They came into Reforma in twenty different directions. The trap was being laid by Gen. Weyler to capture Gen. Gomez. The General was cognizant of it for two weeks and waited for them to come.

"The way he fought those 20,000 was this: He would have 100 men light one column and 50 fight another column, and 100 fight another, and 75 still another column, and so on; and he stood them off like that. I have known ten Cubans to hold a Spanish column of 1,000 men until Gen. Gomez could get together his impedimentia and get out—hold them at a dead standstill. I account for it by the surmise that the Spaniards thought there was a trap, an ambuscade, and that they would not run into it. That is ien. Gomez's tactics; he has done it several time." THE ONLY WAY THE SPANISH WILL PIGHT.

That is ten, Gomez's tactics; he has done it several tims.

Capt, smith said it was hard to estimate the number of wounded. He gave an interesting explanation of this. A great many wounded, he said, paid no attention to their wounds. The reason was that the Mauser bullet passed right through them without burting them much. 'I can show you,' he said, "a wound that you would have said, if it had happened with any other cartridge, would have necessitated an amputation. One went right through my ankle, and I was only in hospital two hours—long enough to have it done up. The bullet does not make any tracture. I have never seen a case of amputation since I have been on the island, and it does not cause septicesmia.

He thought there were probably fifty or seventy-five Cuban wounded. The Spanish loss was 180 or 185 killed. He said that after leaving the camp he met a guide who said that he had photed Weyler's men across the Rio Sasse, and that, according to the soldiers talk, there were 300 or 400 of Weyler's men awounded.

"Weyler was in personal command on the one side and Gomez on the other at that time if was asked of the witness.

"Yes, sir; it was the first time that they had ever met; The New York Sun gave an account of it."

count of it."

Capt. Smith said that all the officers above the rank of Captain hold their commissions from the civil government, and that Gomez makes Capt. Smith said that all the officers above the rank of Captain hold their commissions from the civil government, and that Gomez makes daily reports to the civil government. Even if the reports are not sent every day, they are made up every day. The army, he said, was a facelimite of the United States army in regard to its divisions. It consisted of six army corpe. Thure are no telegraph facilities around the island new, he said, although before the war there were offices all over. The Cubans have cut down all the wires.

cut down all the wires.

STRENGTH OF CUBA'S ARMY.

Capt. Smith said that the strength of the six army corps at the last report was 40.216 armed man. It would be more now, he said, as three expeditions had banded on the island since he left. Gomez. Every landing of arms, he said, made the strength of the army greater, as there were always from 500 to 2,000 men waiting for arms in Gomez's army. These waiting men were not allowed in the imme liste camp, but were kept in the vicinity. If Gomez could get the arms, the witness said, he could recruit and maintain an arm; of a little over 60,000 men. In the way of supplies for living, everything with the exception of beef, he said, was supplied by the civil government, which collected taxes all the length of the island. He said that there was not a Cuban in the interior of the island who was not either fighting or working ten hours a day to support the fighting or working ten hours a day to support the fighting or working ten hours a day to support the fighting or my ke was not either fighting or working ten hours a day to support the fighting or working ten hours a day to support the fighting or working ten hours the fighting or working ten hours a day to support the fighting or working ten hours

clothes at one time piled up in one of these shops. By a suit he meant a pair of trousers, a coat, and a pair of shoes. As regards the army's being well fed, Capt. Smith said that while he was on the island there had not been five meals when he had not had coffee and sugar, or honey in place of sugar. Some kinds of coffee grew wild in the province of Santa Clara, and in the Trindiad hills, in a vast forest of coffee, the witness had seen, he said, coffee two inches thick on the ground rotting.

Q.—You would say the army was well fed!
A.—Yes, I hardly think that expresses it; they have luxuries. A soldier who gots a piece of meat, a piece of bacon, hard tack and coffee is well fed. But they have a good deal better than that.

The witness said the heef was the best be had.

meat, a piece of bacon, hard tack and coffee is well fed. But they have a good deal better than that.

The witness said the beef was the beat he had over set eyes on, although he had been a soldier on the Western frontier for nearly nine years. He said that he had seen 400 chesses lying around Gomer's camp. The country had a great advantage over this country in that there never was a drought there, and the water was exceptionally good, all the streams being mountain streams and practically springs. On the subject of subsistence for the army, he said that he wanted it understood that he had no knowledge regarding Cubans or any one else in the city. If there was a Cuban in the city, he said, he ought to starve to death, as it was his business to get out and work for his country.

The witness said he had not seen a single case of smallpox or fever in the Cuban army. He said the Cubans in the country districts never had smallpox or fever, but that these diseases were confined to the cities, where there was filth and where the people did not take care of themselves.

He said that the Cubans had repair shops for

He said that the Cubans had repair shops for arms and that in Santa Chara province the Cuban Government had made several small guns and one cannon. The Cubans, he said, preserved all cartridge shells and had them reloaded with powder, which they themselves made.

CUBAN HOSPITALS.

Capt. Smith said that the Cubans had established first-class hospitals. He was asked to tell about any hospital he had visited after it had fallen into the hands of the Spaniards. He said that in the province of Las Vegas a temporary affair had been put up after a fight at Mahaugh, and that when the Spaniards discovered it there were in it twenty wounded persons, three women nurses, a doctor, and a guard of eight men. The Spanish column, he said, killed every one of them. Capt. Smith reached the place about an hour and a half after the massacre, when the bodies were still warm. They had all, including those of the women, been cut to pieces with machetes, he said, and a physician (tien. Gomez's) told him that the women had been assaulted before being killed.

"It was the worst sight I ever did see," he said. "I never want to have a repetition of that, for a man who once sees it never gets it out of his mind."

"I do not think even the dog escaped," he said in answer to another question; "nothing that breathers the breath of life escaped that slaugh-CUBAN HOSPITALS.

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The witness said that during all the operations he had seen under Gen. Gomez he had never known of any ill-treatment of a prisoner or outrages at a hospital. "I want to illustrate that," he said, "by something that came under my own observation regarding Gen. Gomez three days after we received the information that his son had been assansinated. There were en Spaniards brought in who had been captured by the Cubans on a foraging expedition. I saw Gomez look at them and he said, in Spanish: 'I suppose if this thing should haupen under your Government that you men would not stand much show of living. I have no place to keep you. All I ask of you, gentlemen, is to get out of my sight.' And he let them go, keeping their arms and ammunition.'

Capt. Smith said that President Cisneros of the Cubans Government to: I him that the white Cubans predominated by a little over three-quarters in the patriot arms, the other short quarters being made up of blacks and mulattoes. Capt. Smith said that the white people in the body of the Cuban army were as intelligent as what are called backswoods people in the United States, All classes were so patriotic that they frequently said they would let the Spaniards walk over their dead bodies before they would lay down their arms. He said he thought that there were not more than twenty or twenty-five Americans in the whole Cuban army, but these were all brave men and a great help to the patriots. Asked about the type of men controlling the Cuban movement on the island, Capt. Smith said:

"I cannot see much difference between the The witness said that during all the opera

said:

"I cannot see much difference between the people of Cuba and those of our own republic except in this respect: The Spanish people have controlled the island and there has not been much opportunity for education except in the large cities. Aside from the rural districta. I could take you into Gen. Gomez's camp and introduce you to as fine a lot of gentlemen as you would want to meet; refined, educated gentlemen, some even classically educated. A great many of the country people cannot read or write." THE CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

THE CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

Capt. Smith said that the Cuban soldiery was protected by the rights of court-martial, but that he once saw Gen. Gomez shoot a commandant under circumstances such that he himself, though an American, would have killed him. The Spanish were out in force at the siege of Cascorra and Gomez had an army of about 3,000 cavalry and 8,000 infantry. He had decided to annihilate the army, as far as that province was concerned, and had intrusted to a commandant named Meander the mission to carry the despatches ordering 5,000 cavalry under different commanders to come up. The man never delivered the message. He was a sympathizer with the Spaniards, though commissioned in the patriot army. The Spanish army got away, and when Meander came back and told Gen. Gomez drew his revolver and shot the man. Then he immediately sat down and wrote to the Civil Government.

Speaking of President Cisneros Betancourt,

man. Then he immediately sat down and wrote to the Civil Government.

Speaking of President Cisneros Betancourt, Capt. Smith said that, although 80 years old, he could not be kept still anywhere, and would be in the lighting if he were allowed there. The entire Cabinet and corps of clerks travelled with the President wherever he went, and a record was kept of everything on the island, the witness said. The impedimenta of the President's travelling that the way was recorded.

came from the coast.

GOMEZ'S VIGOR AND HIS PERSONALITY.

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GOMEZ is only about ten years younger than the Cuban President, but he did not have a sick day, Smith said, while he was there. On the morning Smith came away Gomez adverted to false reports that had reached the United States that he was a sick man, and vaulting over his saudle with one hand on the nommel and then vaulting back with the other hand as a rest, he said: "A sick man cannot do that." He asked Smith to do it, but Smith declined.

Smith soid that there was hardly a day when some Spanish soldiers did not surrender, and that on his way here he met fourteen who were on their way to surrender. He said that most of the Spanish soldiers were boys from 16 to 21 years old. The Spanish soldiers were the hest disciplined he ever saw, he said. He wanted to give them credit for that. He had seen a Spanish officer kick a man, throw him down and jump on him without hearing a word or a grumble from the soldier.

The hast question asked of Smith was as to Gen. Gomez's character and what Smith thought of him as a man of talents, energy, bonor, humanity and courage. Capt. Smith answered:

"He is well educated and has done a great deal of studying and reading in his life; he is a man who is firm, statch, a true friend, a bad enemy, but a just man at all times and on all occasins. I think that is Gen. Gomez's character to a lotter." GOMEZ'S VIGOR AND HIS PERSONALITY.

there were omitted all over The Chilams have there were only the three were of the control of the state of the state of the control of the state of the control of the state of the state of the control of the state of the s

province of Havana be could locate his camp and in five minutes have a chair, as the whole island was strewn with chairs, tables, sewing machines, and other household articles which the people had to leave behind. All the large stone houses that belonged to wealthy people the Cubans had destroyed, so that the Spaniards could not use them for fortifications. All the small houses the Spaniards had destroyed. BPANISH MASSACRE AT HOSPITALS,

small houses the Spaniards had destroyed.

BFANISH MASSACRE AT HOSPITALS.

Describing the assault of the Spaniards upon a hospital, Dr. Winn said that he found in one case, on getting up in the morning and going to visit a patient, that the Spaniards had killed the patient and twelve pacincos. Three of these were women and two were year-old bables. The Spaniards had beld them up by the legs and solit them down with machetes. At another time when the Spaniards came upon a hospital just as two men were bringing a cup of coffee to a wounded man the Spanish commander put out his hand for the coffee, but the men handed it past him to the patient, whereupon the Spaniard thrust out his sword and killed the patient. His solidiers killed the two men and set about killing others. This work, the doctor said, was done by Pizarao's cavalry, the regiment which Spain had expected would crush the revolution.

The doctor said that the taxes were collected by a detachment of men from each regiment placed in commission for this purpose. On the lirst of each month the taxes are collected from railroads and plantations that are still running and by a tariff on everything that goes into the towns. The doctor said that the Cuban soldiery fought willingly, that they wanted to hear nothing about autonomy, and that when they read sometimes that the Junta taked about buying the island from Spain they protested that the Junta had no right to pay for the independence that they were fighting for. There was not a fighting man in the army who wanted to surrender, although there were some who were not soldiers, and never would be soldiers in any army. These were men who surrendered to the Spaniah forces, came to America, and to the Junta, who, to get them off their hands, sent them back to the insurgent lines.

"For the most part" he said, "they are young the said of the part of the lines, "For the most part" he said, "they are young the said of the part of the lines, "For the most part" he said, "they are young the said of the part of the lin

off their hands, sent them back to the insurgent lines.

"For the most part," he said, "they are young men who lived in Havana, dudes, as we would call them here, and some bachelors with diplomas from the college. They would come back to Cuba and say: 'We come from the Junta, and you get us horses and negroes and we want com-mands in the army.' The officers would say: 'You get yourself horses and negroes if you want them, and get to fighting.' And they would fight for a day or two and then slip into the brush and wait their chance to come into the Spanish lines."

SPANIARDS LONG-RANGE FIGHTERS.

Dr. Winn said that the Cubans fought cavalry always, but remarked that it was hard to fight infantry without making a pitched battle. He said that the Spanish soldiers were not very roublesome, even when they did come out of the cities; they would come in sight of the insurgents and open fire, but not within a distance to hurt, so the insurgents did not care much. The Spanisrds would stay there and shoot for half a day and then go back to fown. He said that he had never seen the Spaniards in the field with anything to eat, and that they always went to the nearest town at 5 o'clock to camp.

The doctor said that the general health of the Cuban population living in Cuba Libre was good, and that the Cuban soldiers were pretty husky fellows. He said that diesase was the greatest enemy of the Spanish soldiers, and that they were dying rapidly. He said that Gen. Castillo had kept practically the same ground ever since the invasion. He said that the Cubans on the whole had gained ground since the beginning of the war and had gained strength and gained

whole had gained ground since into beginning of the war, and had gained strength and gained knowledge.

Dr. H. W. Danforth of Milwaukee, who was with President Cisneros for a year in Cuba, said that the civil Government, as far as his observation extended, had power over the whole of Cuba outside of the cities. It had the power through the Governors of the States, who were appointed by the President or elected by the people. The President had prefectures established about every three to six leagues all over the island.

Dr. Danforth said that he was of the opinion that freedom eventually would be obtained by the Cubans, and gave as his reasons that in the last war Spain had on the last war Spain had on the last war Spain had on the last war though only two provinces were in insurrection, while the revolutionists then had only from 6,000 to 7,000 men and yet kept up the struggle for ten years; whereas now the whole island was in insurrection, and while Spain had only 300,000 were the whole number of men that Spain had sent to the island, and said that on Jan. 1 she had there 153,000. Dr. Danforth said:

"I desire most positively and emphatically to

said:
"I desire most positively and emphatically to "I desire most positively and emphatically to deny the statements of Mr. Olney or President Cleveland that the Government is a military usurpation. I claim that there is a civil Gov-ernment, exercising its functions and in force to-day just as much as the civil Government in the United States."

## THE SHIPKEEPER. What His Duties Are-Course of Life on a Sh

The shipkeeper is the caretaker of the ship while she is in port. He is likely to be a man who has followed the sea; it may be in the em ploy of the house whose vessels he now looks after. He may have sailed before the most or he may have been a mate or perhaps the master of a ship. Every firm of large shipowners of shipping merchants has a shipkeeper of its own, who may have been thus employed by the sam house for years.

The shipkeeper goes aboard sometimes whe the ship arrives in the harbor, but usually when she is first tied up to the wharf. The crew is discharged the minute the ship's lines are made fast, and the Captain goes very soon, it is likely on the same day. The ship may have come the President wherever he went, and a record was kept of everything on the island, the witness said. The impedimenta of the President's traveiling party were something immense. That was one reason Gomez did not want the President travelling with him. Gomez moved without any impedimenta, not even allowing his officers a pack-natic.

Capt. Smith said the Spaniards never left the royal roads, while the Cuban army went everywhere. Gomez, he said, never travelled on the roads except when he wanted to fight the Spaniards, while the Spaniards never left the roads except to go to a savannah to camp at night. If the Spaniards, he said, knew the network of trails that threaded the island and had ventured out on them the war would have been ended to large fortlined towns, while the Cuban son trolled the country entirely, from one end of the island to the other.

A Senator, saying that he was not certain that they ought to publish such information, asked if there was a coast guard in Cuba. The witness answered that he did not know but he was saying something that might hurt the Cubans, but that there was a continuous guard of armed men around the island. He thought the number of these was about 5 000. There were several reasons for that guard, he said, the Cuban Gomez and to protect the salt supply, all of which came from the coast.

GOMEZ'S VIGOR AND HIS PERSONALITY. from a China voyage, or a voyage to some other distant seas and have been gone for months

may get his dinners there. He sleeps aft. He does not sleep in the Captain's room, but he takes his choice of the rooms of the mate and the second mate, this being the custom on the beach.

The shipkeeper is the watchman of the ship, and he looks after her in many ways and sees that no harm comes to her. He sees that the stevedore's men don't drop blocks on deck and that no injury of any kind is done to her inboard, and he sees that no harm befalls her from tugs or lighters or other craft. And he keeps the ship in order. He is more than likely to be a man who knows a ship alow and aloft, and to take a sailor's pride in her, and a personal pride in the ships of the house that employs him. There are shipkeepers who are not overnice, shipkeepers are just like other people in this respect; but, as a rule, they keep their ships in perfect order.

Suppose you see in South street a fine ship that takes your fancy and you walk down the wharf to go aboard of her. If you find the gangway leading up to her side bright and clean, not even any dust on it, the manrope a fresh, bright bit of rope, brass manrope stanchlon planted in the rail handsomely polished, strips of canvas leading from the gangway platform up to the rail, of the ship, upon the brass-covered rail itself, and upon the steps down to the deck within, why, it really woulun't be necessary to look any further to know what kind of shipkeeper was aboard here. But if you look down from the quarterdeck into the walst of the ship, upon the brass-covered rail itself, and upon the steps down to the deck within, why, it really woulun't be necessary to look any further to know what kind of shipkeeper was aboard here. But if you look down from the quarterdeck into the walst of the ship you will see there a broad expanse of deck as clean as any floor. If you go forward and look, say, into the hoisting engine house, you find the engine and the tank and the room itself newly and tastefully painted and everything in perfect trim. Look into the galley and you will find that j

AFTER YELLOW PHANTOMS.

FUTILE SEARCH FOR FACT IN THE NEW JOURNALISM.

rn Reporter's Sad Lot to the Land of Pipe Brenus-Fires, Storms, Crimes, and Receives Which Existed Only in Yellow Minds and the Type That Suffereth Long. Should this get into print it will be my first uccess in that direction. In six weeks of newspaper work, during which time I have fairly revelled in murder, suicides, catastrophes, and accidents of all kinds, my total crop of clippings from my own pen is half a dozen semi-para graphs. This is the fault of the new journalism Do not for a moment suppose, however, that I have been working on either of the yellow jour nals. No; they caused my downfall extrane ously, so to speak. Before I left the Western city where I had made a success of reporting I had some thought of trying to get into the new journalism upon my arrival in New York. It seemed to me that the chances of rapid advancement were better. But I could not bear to cut myself off from family and friends, even had I been willing to forfeit my own self-respect. So I went on one of the old and reputable newspapers six weeks ago, and this is the end. To recount all the incidents in my profitless ca reer would insure this effort against being printed, therefore I give only a few in the hope that the reader will agree with me that the fault of my failure lies beyond myself.

I had had some experience. To this I innocently attributed the fact that one of my earliest as signments was what looked like a column story -an account of an exciting fire in Hoboken with any number of gallant rescues and thrilling escapes. The real reason for a green hand getting that story was that it appeared in the evening edition of one of the yellow journals, a paper which never got a story right in the course of its existence but once, and the next day three editors were dis-Well, I set out upon this story full of hopes and landed in Hoboker with my introductory paragraph all planned out. I went directly to the site of the "ultra fashionable apartment house" which had been "razed to the ground by the flerce flames," ac cording to the clipping which my city editor had given to me. There I found a three-stor. frame bouse, somewhat blackened by smoke outside of which stood various articles of fur niture.

"Did they take the lady that jumped to the hospital ?"

'Mrs. Caroline Schmidt, aged 40," I replied ooking at my list of "seriously injured." "Dot's mein frau," said the man. "She didn't ump nowhere oxcept out of bed ven der en-

"This article says that she jumped from fifth-story window, and would have been killed but for a brave fireman who caught her in his

said Mr. Schmidt, "She veigh more as two hoondert pounds, mein frau. I guess dot firemen be purty flat like your hat. Ha-hel No. she don't jump. She don't got no five-story place to jump from, except she go cross der street and climb der roof." Where's the telegraph wire that the beauti-

ful young girl went across hand over hand !" I asked, hope dying down in my breast,

Lena. She didn't slide on no telegraph wire She just got up and put on her dress and carry water for me to throw on der fire. She's a good "But didn't the brave firemen dash through

asked, referring to my clipping.
"Young veller," said Mr. Schmidt, "Dis is Hoboken, und ve don't spoke no such langkwich as dot over here. I guess somepody's been foolin'

mit you; hey !"

Inst. A hydrant had burst and flooded a hotol-keeper's back yard. The night editor said he didn't think the paper wanted more than a column of that. I went home and meditated on my chance of ever getting anything printed if they kept me on new journalism clippings.

That is just what they did. On the following day I investigated an official scandai tarnishing the names of various public men in a Jersey town. The names were all that suffered. There were no persons in existence who answered to those names, and the offices filled by the names had been invented for the emergency. For a week or so I flitted around the suburbs in pursuit of persons who existed only in the columns of one or the other of the yeilow journals, and then I got the thrilling story of the man who swam Hell Gate. This was quite circumstantial. It gave the name and address of a man who really did exist, told how a saloon keeper had invited him to the feast, and also told how an Astoria policeman had pulled him out of the water when he reached the shore exhausted.

"He braved the treacherous, nighty Hell Gate current," said the article, and then came an interview with the swimmer, in which he told all about it.

When I found the man at the address given I was jubilant. But he flatly denied ever having even tried to swim across Hell Gate. Then I looked up the policeman. Yes, he had arrested the man, he said. A case of ordinary drunk. Swim! No, he hadn't been swimming as far as the policeman had heard. He had his clothes on, and the clothes weren't wet. In court he was disposed of as an ordinary drunk. Thus was that promising story settled. Next I went up to one of the Hudson River cities on a sail breaking. Both of the yellow evening newspapers had this, one laving stolen it from the other. For composite thrills of excitement this tale was a prize effort. It seemed too good to be true, and it was. The reporter had it that two jailers had been almost killed, and that the city was terrorized by the band of srmed convicts that had taken possession

An Artsona Incident with an Unexpected End-

of the mouse's front teeth, of the place where the bite was, and everything else you can think of. I found the two doctors, also the girl and the girl's family. The doctor's didn't know anything about the case. The girl was out driving when I called. Her mother said that the first they had beard of the mouse story was when they saw the paper. There hadn't been a mouse in the place for a year, and the only trouble the girl had was an earache. Then came a variety of evening paper fakes—a wild cat hunt in Westchester, a boy kidnapped by traups, a railroad collision, a society elopment on Long Island, a hand-to-hand encounter with rats in a granary—all pure fakes. One more story which I must mention particularly was about the rescue of a starying and stormbound party on Huckleberry Island. There was a heartbreaking tale of their sufferings after their boats were swept away. The yellow editor, moreover, sent a rescue warty in its launch to save the peopls. I got there at the same time with the launch and saw the rescue. The man in charge of the launch found the stormbound party padding about in their swept-away boats. They looked well fed and happy.

"Unme and be rescued," called the yellow fellow.

"What for f" said the stormbound ones.

"Come and be rescued," called the yellow fellow,
"What for f" said the stormbound ones.
"We're all right."
"We're all right."
"Well, come and take a ride, anyway."
So the stormbound ones took a ride, and that evening there were columns of drivel and pletures about their rescue from the jaws of death. I reported that at the office, and had to turn it over to one of the older men to handle.

By this time I had been working nearly six weeks, and had had nothing but yellow fakes. I begged for a change of diet, but in vain. Somebody had to run down those stories. It got to be too much for me. I dreamed monstrous fakes. I found myself losing the ability to distinguish between truth and lies. There was but one thing for me to do. I resigned. I'm going back West. When the new journalism dies out I shall come back.

Meantime I hope this will be printed as my epitaph and warning to those who may come-

THE MODERN RATLINE.

Made, on Beep-Water Vessels, Not of Rattine Stuff, but of Oak and of Gas Pipe.

his silk hat was as fresh as if just from the latter's."

"Now what," said the elderly man, excitedly, "now what made any man get himself up like that in an out-of-the-way hole in Arizona!"

"He was a tenderfoot, "said the narrator, with a slight air of impatience; and he resumed:

"He approached the bar without looking at us, and languidly drawing off his pearl-gray gloves lisped to Syracuse Sam that he wanted some green mint. This was the moment that Jim the Gent chose to order us all up to the bar again. When the American sailor on a deep-water ship goes aloft nowadays he runs up the ratlines just as he always did; but the ratline nov used on large vessels is something very different from the ratline once commonly used, and still used generally on smaller vessels.

The old-time rattines familiar in all pictures o ships were made of ratline stuff, which is of hemp and about half an inch in diameter. The shrouds of a vessel, running from the sides of the ship to the mastheads, converge toward the tops, so that the ratings are cut of graduated lengths. In securing a rope ratiline to the shrouds two half hitches were taken around each inner shroud and the ends, which had been turned and spliced in, forming an eye, were lashed to the outer shrouds. Nothing could exceed the shipshape appearance of well set up rigging, with the ratilines across taut as bowstrings; but, as a matter of fact, they soon began to sag; and anybody interested in ships will recall vessels he has seen whose ratilines fairly hung in loops, they were so old and slack. It required constant care and considerable labor to keep them up in shape.

About twenty years ago on an American ship ratilines of oak were substituted for the time-honored ratilines of ratiline stuff, and in the course of the next ten years rigid ratilines came into common use on American deep-water vessels, as they still remain. Ratilines are now made of sections of gas pipe as well as of oak. Theoak ratiline is made about an inch and a half, in diameter; the gas-pipe ratiline is smaller The rigid ratilines are secured to the shrouds by lashings.

In the old style the ratilines ran clear acress. engths. In securing a rope ratline to the

The rigid rathines are secured to the shrouds by lashings.

In the old style the rathines ran clear acress the shrouds from side to side, making as many ladders as there were spaces between the shrouds. The modern tendency is toward fewer ladders, though the practice in this respect varies somewhat. On a fine, large American ship, having oak rathines, now lying at a South street wharf, the rathines reach only between two shrouds, thus forming a single ladders on each side of each lower mast. This is held to be sufficient, for two men can mount to the top at the same time, one on each side. On an American bark now at South street the rigid rathines extend to three shrouds, thus making two ladders. On a big four-masted British iron barkentines how lying in South street there are rigid rathines forming single ladders; a large British iron ship lying there has single ladders of rigid rathines and also, between the other shrouds, rathines of rathines stuff. Rigid rathines are used also nowadays on steamers.

These modern rathines are perfectly spaced—as indeed the old-time rathines always were—

days on steamers.

These modern ratlines are perfectly spaced—
as indeed the old-time ratlines always were—
and with their perfect straightness they present
a somewhat prim appearance. They lack, perhaps, the picturesqueness of the old-time ratlines, but they look businesslike and they are
vastly more convenient and useful.

CREWS FOR OUR WARSHIPS. The Pacific Training Stations—Good Results of

Experiments with Lake Sailors. WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.-A controversy exists between the army and the navy authorities over a section of land on Angell's Island, in San Francisco harbor, which the naval men wish for a training station, smaller than, but on the same general lines as, that at Newport. Angell's Island is a Government reservation where the army maintains a military post, and on which the military men propose establishing part of the fortifications for the defence of the city

the fortifications for the detence of the city.

The navy wants only a small end of the land, but the army is not willing to let it go.

At present the Navy Bepartment maintains on the Pacific coast a regular training ship for apprentices much better than the vessels used on the Pacific coast a regular training ship for apprentices much better than the vessels used for the same purpose on this side, and there are more than 160 boys on it who will some day become full-fledged able seamen in the navy. The Adams, which is now performing the duties of apprentice ship, is away on a cruise, but will soon return to San Francisco for a stay of several months. The naval authorities wish to establish the same course on the Pacific as is followed at Newport, but on a smaller scale, so that the apprentices can be instructed on shore for six months and then taken to sea for six in each year. The gradual development of the system they say will soon give the Pacific fleet all the sailors required, and at the same time save the Government thousands of dollers now spent annually for transporting sailors from this side to the Pacific. The location of the station on the Pacific is the work of Capt. Dickins, Assistant Chief of the Navigation Bureau, and until lately in charge of the training station at Newbort. He believes that there is as good material for the navy on the Slope as in the East, and that with the increase of the naval establishment the Government will require the maintenance of a station there from which the vessels of the Pacific and even the Asiatic station can receive their crews. The service is experimenting just now with the inland or lake sailors, and has for several weeks been enlisting from thirty to fifty to be sent oast for duty on the new vessels. Two officers and a medical man are visiting the large maritime sections of the lake region, and examining the material from which deep water sail sea sailors can be procured if the supply along the Athantic should become exhausted. A fine set of men has already been secured, and while the quota allowed by law can never be kept full owing to the constant discharges and disminsals the navy is now nearer its limit than ever before, and there are more Americans in the service than has been the case since the days of the old navy yea

STORY OF A WAR SONG.

The Man Who Composed the Music for "We Are Coming, Father Abraham."

WINDOM, Minn., Aug. 14.-The man who Are Coming, Father Abraham, Three Hundred Thousand Strong," is an old and somewhat de crepit piano tuner, who carries on his business in this part of Minnesota. His name is A. B. Irving.

more men, Irving, then a young man, was on his way to Deflance, O., from Fort Wayne for his way to Deflance, O., from Fort Wayne for the purpose of singing at a political and loyal meeting. He had considerable reputation as a composer and singer and the Republicans had asked him to come and help them. On the way he read the poem which had just been published. Irving studied it, formulated a tune, hummed it, and got the rhythm, and that evening, at the Deflance meeting he sang the song for the first time. When he had finished and the last echoes had died away, men mounted their chairs with wild enthusiasm, swung their hats and broke loose in cheers that rang with feeling. He sang it again and again and they would scarcely let him rest.

The next night he sang the song at Fort Wayne, and again and they would scarcely let im rest. The next night he same the same enthusiasm. He wrote out the music and sent it to the publisher who had handled what he had composed, with instructions to publish it on his usual terms of royalty. It was published, and inside of a month more than 40,000 capies had been sold. In a few days the publisher failed, and Irving never received a dollar for the music.

Encounter with a Mad Bog.

Sullivan county game protector, and Judson Kilpatrick, a relative of the late Gen. Judson dog this morning at Caboonzie six miles west of here. The dog gave chase to Mr. Kilpatrick, who ran a considerable distance before reaching the Bauer game preserve. Here Mr. Hunt came to his rescue with a three-tined pitchfork. He jabbed this into the dog, and after quite a struggle pinned the dog in a fence corner, where it was despatched. TENDERFOOT AND BULLY.

WALWORTH

Business and Stenographic Institute ally of cases where it didn't win out-not by any (formerly called the Warworth Business and Stenographic College), 108-110 EAST 125TH STREET, NEAR PARK AVE. "One case I'll never forget. Twas in Syracus Sam's saloon, the Ice Palace one of the worst places even I was ever in, notorious all over

Colleges and Schools.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE place ?" asked an elderly man. The raconteur

will reopen after the summer vacation on Wednes-day, September 1st, 1897. Individual instruction, Students can enter at any time. Call or send for

8. S. PACKARD, President. 101, 103, 105 East 28d ++

placed. 156 5th av.

LASTMAN BUSINESS COLLEGE, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
NEW YORK BUSINESS INSTITUTE—BOOKKEEP-ING, Shorthand, &c., by mail or personally; day of evening.
Positions for graduates. Call or write C. C. GAINES, 81 East 125th st., N.Y.

The National Conservatory of Music of America, 126 and 128 East 17th st., New York. A thorough musical education at nominal cost. The Na-

Reopens September 15th.

Diplomas will be given to all students who satisfactorily complete the full course in any department of the Conservatory. For special excellence in any course, an Honorable Mention will be given in addition to diploma. The degree of Doctor of Music will be conferred only in the case of a pusician of remarkable talent and achievement, who may or may not be a graduate of the Conservatory. Such degree to be conferred upon the verdict of an international jury of musicians. Certificates of standing and progress will be given to pupils unable to complete a full course).

A LBERTO LAURENCE, 155 East 18th st.—The votce A formed and developed; the art of singing taught; method after the purest Italian schools; a bad voice made good, true, and beautiful. MUSICAL GUILD ACADEMY, 13 East 14th st.—
MUSICAL GUILD ACADEMY, 13 East 14th st.—
\$10 quarterly; scholarship competition Sept. 20;
departments of voice, piano, violin, theory, sightsluging; Herbert Wilbur Greene and Miss Caia Asrug,
examiners; Alice Killin Keough, director and vocal
teacher.

Schools of Elecution and Dramatic Arts.

N EW YORK SCHOOL OF ACTING, 26 East 28d st.— Classes now forming for regular fall term: Tues-day and Friday and Wednesday and Saturday even-ings at 8 o'clock; private evening lessons; talented students assisted in securing engagements after thorough instruction; circulars.

Dancing Academies.

PROF. COBB'S
587 Hudson at.: waltz and two-step guaranteed in
private leasons. 55; at any hour, with music. CORRECT WALTZ guaranteed, \$5; lesson private; quick dancing, reel, jig, clog taught.
DEANS, 623 3d av.

5TH AVE. SWIMMING SCHOOL AND POOL, 2 AND 4 EAST 45TH STREET. Pool 60x85. Send for circular.

DOST OFFICE NOTICE

15 West 43d st., near 5th av., New York, and 200 Jeralemon st., Brooklyn. Prepare for

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read DAILY by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)
Foreign mails for the week ending Aug. 21, 1897, will close (PROMPTLY in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows: PARCELS POST MAILS close one hour earlier time closing time shown below.

THANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY—At 7.A. M. for EUROPE, per steamship Trave\*, via Plymouth and Bremen detters for Ireland must be directed "per Trave").

WEDNESDAY—At 7.A. M. (supplementary 9.A. M.) for EUROPE, per steamship Paris\*, via Southampton (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Paris"); at 9.A. M. (supplementary 19.80.A. M.) for EUROPE, per steamship Tentonic\*, via Queenstown; at 19.A. M. (or EUROPE, per steamship tentonic\*, via Queenstown; at 19.A. M. for EUROPE, per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp (letters must be directed "per Westernland").

THURSDAY—At 7.A. M. for EUROPE, per steamship F. Bismarck\*, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Haruburg.

La Piata countries must be directed "per Gallleo").

SATURDAY.—At 10 A. M. (supplementary 10:80 A.

M. for FORTUNE ISLAND, JAMAICA, SAYANILLA, and Nicarana, A. A. M. (supplementary 10:80 A.

NILLA, and Nicarana, A. per steamahip Alical
(letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per
Aliat"): at 10 A. M. (supplementary 10:80 A. M.)
for HAITI, (SONAIVES, AUX-CAYES, and JACMEL, per steamship Hoistein (letters for Costa
Rica must be directed "per Hoistein"): at 10 A.

M. for LA PLATA COUNTRIES direct, per
steamship Manitoba; at 10:30 A. M. for CAMPECHE, CHIAPAN, TARASCO, and YUCATAN, per steamship Concho (letters for
other parts of Mexico and for Cubs must be directed "per Coucho"; at 12 M. for GRENADA,
TRINIDAD, and TOBAGO, per steamship lirawaldy; at 8:30 P. M. for ST. FIERRE MIQUELON,
per steamer from North Sydney.

Malls for Newfoundland, by and to University.

When I began work my city editor knew that

"This is the place where the fire was, isn't it!" I asked of a man who stood in the doorway.

chines come."

"I'd like to saw dot fireman after he doed it."

"Beaudiful young girl ! Oh, yah! Dot's my

the choking flames and rescue the shricking victims from the clutches of the fire demon!" I

I thought so myself when I reported to the city editor and observed the smile that flitted cross his features. He gave me another clipping from the other evening reliow sheet, stat. tidal wave. It took three hours of inquiry to find the basis of that story; but I found it at last. A hydrant had burst and flooded a botolkeeper's back yard. The night editor said he

PORT JERVIS, Aug. 14.-Washington Hunt,

Kilpatrick, had a fierce encounter with a mad

fushed.

"The bluff is all very well," said one of the group, "but it doesn t always win. Now, I was out in Arizona for some time, and knew person-

"If I hadn't been there I wouldn't have see

what I'm going to tell you about," he explained finally, and then he resumed his story.

"All the time that I had been in the saloon

big ruffian known as Jim the Gent had been

ye, drink! galoot,
"How it happened I never knew. Quick as a
flash the tenderfoot dashed the glass of whiskey
in Jim's face and drew a revoiver. But Jim was
quicker, and the tenderfoot fell in a heap on the
floor, dead.
"Nobody'd ever soon by

quicker, and the tendericot len in a heapon the floor, dead.

"Nobody'd ever seen him before, and none of na got any information from his effects. His high collar was sewed to his frock coat and he wore no shirt, and his grip—'twas a dress-suit case—had a brick and a cap in it. The Coroner found him guilty, and we buried him."

"What became of Jin.!" asked a very young man.

man.
"He's all right. He keeps out of trouble, as a
rule; but even I, though an Easterner, must
sustain him in that action. That fellow was by
a little the most tenderfooted tenderfoot I ever

Madison, Wis., Aug. 14.-Prof. Lincoln of the

State University is suffering from the effects of

an explosion which occurred yesterday while he

was at work in the chemical laboratory. He was thrown across the room by the explosion, and when found by the janitor two hours late, was unconscious. He will be disfigured by the accident.

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evening sessions.

ter at any time.

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and age of pupil.

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Most desirable school side in New York, Preparation college and business; chemical inboratory, reading room, gymnasium; filustrated catalogues; reopens
Sept. 30. N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, Jr., Principal.

ST. FRANCIS' COLLECE BALTIC ST., BROOKLYN.

GERLACH ACADEMY. COLLEGE POINT, L. 1.
Military boarding school for buys. School year begins Sept. 13. No summer vacation.

Select Catholic Boarding School; educational advantages unsurpassed; open all year; fall term begins Sept. 7. Address Bro. A. GUST, West Chester, N. Y. KYLE Military institute, Flushing, N. Y.—German-Kamerican boarding school for boys; no summer section.

DWIGHT SCHOOL, 15 W. 43D ST. For Girls and Young Women-City and Country.

A CADEMY MOUNT ST. URSULA, BEDFORD PARK, N. Y., on the Harlem Railroad, near St. John's College, Fordham, opposite lironx Fark. This new boarding and day school for young ladies and little girls to charge of the Ursuitues, is equipped with all modern improvements. The surroundings are healthy and attractive. The scholastic year begins on the second Welnesday in September. For terms address the Mother Superior. S. B.—A special class for young ladies who wish to prepare themselves for teaching in primary or game are schools in the State of New York will be opened in September.

Nazareth Industrial School,

Under the charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph o

Nazareth (Episcopal).

Industrial training for girls of good character, to render them self-supporting.

Terms, \$150 a year. No vacations.

K INDERGALTEN TRAINING CLASS (free scholar ships limited). Fall term opens Sept. 7th. Address Metropolitan Temple, 7th av., 14th et. Z. A. CUTTEN, Supt.

Z. A. CUTTEN, Supt.

M. 1888 BAIRD'S INSTITUTE FOR GIRLS, Norwalk,
Conn. 29th year. Primary, Academic, and College Preparatory courses. Music, Art, and the Languages. Careful attention to morals and mauners.
New buildings, steam heat, gymnasium.

N EW ROCHFLLE -Park Side School reopens Sept 7, boarding and day pupils. F. NEELY, North at ST JOSEPH'S ACADEMY, Plusbing, N. Y., a board-S school for young lastics. For particulars send for prospectus, or address Mother Superior.

N. Y. University Staty third year opens Oct. 1, 1897.

Law School BAY CLASS ES CLASS

NEW YORK | Bay School, 120 Broadway, LAW SCHOOL | Evening School, Cooper Union, LL, B. in two years; Ll, M. in three years, Send for catalogue. GEORGE CHASE, Ibean.

Business Colleges.

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.

boarders and day scholars, reopens Sept. 18, as reasonable. Send for catalogue.

will reopen, day, August 30; evening, Se. t. l.; Office open from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M. for the recep-ion of callers and enrolment of students. Send for andsome prospectus. "What were you doing in such a disreputable

SCHOOL OF STENOGRAPHY

Wood's New York School of

big rufflan known as Jim the Gent had been there; and during the course of the afternoon he had compelled us all to approach the bar not fewer than six times to drink with him."

"As you supposably were in the saloon for the nurpose of drinking," said the elderly man, "I presume that you did not object to his proceedings,"

"Jim was reputed a dead shot; and, as you know, it's customary for men of his stamp to kill any person who doesn't drink—and drink whiskey—when invited to do so in that way," explained the man who'd lived to come back from Arizons. Business and Shorthand, DUSINESS AV. AND MASTER ST.
The largest Business School in New York. Half a
rhousand students annually. Special offer during
August—six months for \$50. Night school, four
months \$15. Thoroughly aggressive. Superb building.
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All annuner, day, evening: Metropolitan Shorthand School; rooms cool; elevators; all graduates
placed. 156 5th av. rom Arizons.

"So you drank i' from the elderly man.
"I drank," replied the narrator with dignity.
"I drank—with mental reservations.
"To return to my story. The afternoon train stopped and left the only passenger for our town. Usually there were two or three dozen passengers, but that day there was but one. He was tall and slight; his closely buttoned frock coat, with long skirts, was of some rough black cloth, and set off his figure to perfection; his neatly creased trousers were of some light-colored material; his shoes were of patent leather; his silk hat was as fresh as if just from the hatter's,"

tional Conservatory is the only musical institution in this country powered by the Congress of the United States to confer diplomas, degree of Doctor of Music or other honorary degrees.

Jim the Gent chose to order us all up to the paragain—
"You obeyed, I s'pose I' from the elderly man; the narrator nodded, "Humph! seven drinks on Jim alone. Go on."
"Yer joinin' us, Jim yelled at the tenderfoot, "To our astonishment, he said no. We were thunderstruck. I approached him and whispered in his ear to humor Jim and drink; but he rebuffed me, 'I don't like whiskey,' he said; 'It alwayth maketh me thick.
"'D'ye know who I am't cried Jim. 'I'm Jim the Gent, I am; an' what I sez goes, d'ye hear! Pour that green stuff on the floor, see! Now drink that whiskey!' and he pushed his own glass over to the young men. 'I haint slain a man, for nearly a week, an' I'm gettin' to feel glass over to the young men. Thaint slain a man for nearly a week, an I'm gettin to feel that I need to shed some blood, an I guess your's 'll do 'bout's well's any one's. Drink, ye

Public Motices.

JUNE 22. Students may regis-

F. Hismarck\*, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.

SATURDAY,—At 7 A. M. for FRANCE, SWITZER-LAND, ITALY, SPANN, PORTUGAL, TURKEY, EGYPT and BRITISH INDIA, per steamship La Bretagne\*, via Havre (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bretague"); as SAM, for NETHERLANDS direct, per steamship Vacultum, via Rotterdam (letters must be directed Vecudam, via Rotterdam (letters must be directed "per Vecudam"); at 8 A. M. for GRNOA, per ateamship Fulda (letters must be directed "per Fulda"); at 8 A. M. (supplementary 9:80 A. M.) for EUROPE, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown; at 10 A. M. for SCOTLAND direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow (letters must be directed "per Furnessia").

•PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays take Printed Matter, &c., for Ger-many, and Specially Addressed Printed Matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and White Star steamers on Wednesdays, German steamers on Thursdays, and Cunard, French and German steamers on Saturdays take Printed Matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the Supplementary Transatlantic Mails named above, additional supplementary
mails are opened on the piers of the American,
English, Freich, and German steamers, and remain open until within Ten Minutes of the hour
of sailing of steamers.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA,
WONDAY,—At' 18 P. M. for BELIZE, PUERTO CORTEZ, and ulatemala, per steamer from New
Oriesia.

MONDAY.—At' 48 P. M. for BELIZE, PUERTO CORTEZ, and GUATEMALA, per steamer from New Orleans.

TUESDAY.—At 8 A. M. for LA PLATA COUNTRIES direct, per steamship Georgian Prince, at 1 P. M. for INAGUA, CAPE HAITI, GONAIVES, JEREMIE, ST. MARK. PETIT GOAVE, and PORT DE PAIX, per steamship Thuringia; at 33 P. M. for COSTA, IRCA, 1er steamer from New Orleans; at 9P. M. for JAMAICA, per steamer from Boston.

WEDNESDAY.—At 12:30 P. M. isuplementary 1 P. M. for ST. THOMAS, ST. CROIX, LEEWARD and WINDWARD BLANDS, per steamily Carlibbed detters for Grenaca, Trinidad, and Tobago musbed directed "per Carlibben"); at 1 P. M. for CURA, per steamship Yumuri, via Havana.

THURSDAY.—At 2:30 A. M. for PORT ANTONIO, per steamer from Philiad-liphia

RIDAY.—At 2:30 A. M. for PORT ANTONIO, per steamship Siberian, from Philiad-liphia, from P

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